JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaast wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Sec. Genl.* BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL. II] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER* 11, 1813. [NO. 81.

Proclamation.

THE Port of Sambas and its Dependencies on the West coast of Borneo having been declared in a state of Piracy and Hostility, and it not being deemed expedient to withdraw the said declaration until due provision for the regulation of the Country; Notice is hereby given, that the said declaration is continued in force until further orders, and intimation to the contrary may be published in the Java Government Gazette.

The states of Gootai and Passier with their Dependencies on the South East coast of Borneo having been concerned in various acts of Piracy and being in connection with some of the principal pirates who infest the Eastern Seas, are in like manner declared in a state of Piracy and Hostility, until measures may be adopted to regulate their future conduct, after which, as Dependencies of the Honorable Company's Establishments on Borneo where no Custom-houses are established, they will not be legally open to trade with any Vessels but those of the Island.

That no person may plead ignorance hereof this Proclamation is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages in the Government Gazette, translated into the Native languages, and affixed at the usual places; Copies being transmitted to the different Residents at the out stations, and circulated among the Native States.

Given at the Council Chamber at Batavia, this 9th day of August 1813.

By me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its dependencies.
T. S. RAFFLES.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. ASSEY, *Sec. to Govt.*

Proclamatie.

DE Haven van Sambas en dies Onderhorigheden op de Westkust van Borneo, in een staat van Zee-rovery en Vyandschap verklaard zynde, en het niet raadzaam geoordeeld wordende, om de gezegde verklaring intetrekken, voor dat een behoorlyke zorg tot het reguleren van het Land, daargesteld zal zyn. Zo wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat de gezegde verklaring in stand blyft tot nadere orders, en tot dat kennis daar van gegeven wordt in de Javasche Gouvernements Gazette.

De Staten van Cootai en Passier met dies Onderhorigheden op de Zuid-oost Kust van Borneo deel gehad hebbende in verschillende gevallen van Zee-rovery, en in verstandhouding zynde met sommige van de voornaamste Zeerovers die in de Oostersche Zeeën rondkruissen, worden in gelyker voegen verklaard in een staat van Zeerovery en Vyandschap, tot zo lange er middelen aan de hand zullen genomen zyn om hun gedrag in den vervolge te reguleren, waarna dezelve als Onderhorigheden van de Edele Compagnies Etablissementen op Borneo, alwaar geene In-en Uitgaande Regten geëtablisseerd zyn, niet legaal open zullen staan om met eenige Schepen handel te dryven, uitgezonderd die van het Eiland.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetenheid mag voorwenden, zo wordt deze Proclamatie gepubliceerd in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen in de Gouvt. Gazette, vertaald in de Inlandsche talen en geaffigeerd ter plaatsen waar zulks gewoon is te geschieden—zynde copyen daarvan verzonden aan de differente Residenten op de Buiten Kantoren, en gecirculeerd onder de Inlandsche Staten.

Gegeven in de Vergaderzaal te Batavia, op dezen 9den dag van Augustus 1813.

Door my, den Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dies Onderhorigheden.
THOS. S. RAFFLES.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. ASSEY, *Sec. v. 't Gouvt.*

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Burger *Abraham Macare*, gelieve daar van opgave te doen, aan desselfs Testamentaire Executeur *Anthony Macare*, op de Groote Rivier.

Notice

IS hereby given, that Lists of the Timber to be sold at Sourabaya and Grissee on the 1st of October next, are exposed at the office of the Magistrates at Batavia, for general information.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Sept. 9, 1813.

Bekendmaking.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat Lysten der Houtwerken dewelke op den eersten October aanstaande te Sourabaya en Grissee staan verkogt te worden, te zien zyn ten Kantore van de Magistrature te Batavia, tot een ieders informatie.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Gouvt.

BATAVIA, den 9 September, 1813.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende, Venduties worden gehouden; als

Op Maandag den 13 *September* 1813.

VOOR 't Negotie Huis van Mr. *Wattleworth*, staande in de binnen Nieuwpoort-straat, van diverse Negotie goederen enz.

Op Dingsdag den 14 *September* 1813.

VOOR 't Negotie Huis van *Satur Awith* en *Makerties*, staande op de Groote Roea-Malacca 't huis No. 30, van een parthy Bengaalse Chitsen, witte Cassas, Javasche Lywaten, zyde Stoffen, super-fyne blaauw, zwart en rood Lakens, Engelse ronde en kinder Hoeden, Brandewyn in vaten, Wagens, Paarden, trektuigen, en andere goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag den 14 *September* 1813.
Des nademiddags ten 4 uuren.

IN de agter thuin van den Wel Ed. Gestr. Heer *W. A. Senn van Basel*, aan de weg van de Manga-bazaar, van een parthy zwarte en witte Buffels &c. behorende aan de boedel van wylen *J. B. Zimmer*.

Op Woensdag den 15 *September* 1813.

VOOR de woning van *J. Mattheus*, staande op de Kleine Roea-Malacca, van juweelen, goud en zilver-werken, huismeubelen, lywaten, en wesmeer.

Op Donderdag den 16 *September* 1813.

VOOR de woning van den Chinees *The Goanliong*, staande aan de West-zyde van de Groote rivier op de zogenaande Moorse-passer No. 34, van goud en zilver-werken, huismeubelen, lywaten, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 17 *September* 1813.

VOOR een Huis van wylen den Heer *Wouters*, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, van juweelen, goud en zilverwerken, huismeubelen, slaven, wagens, paarden, en wesmeer.

Advertentie.

M. A. MOSSEL, in zyne voormalige Qualiteit aan den Heer President BALTHAZAR SMISSAERT, hebbende in handen gesteld eenige papieren betrekkelyk de Cheribonsche Weeskamer, met zyn daar op gediend berigt, welk een en ander de overledene voornemens geweest is, te stellen in handen van eene deskundige. Deze Schrifturen in de boedel van den President SMISSAERT, niet gevonden zynde, werd de geenen die dezelve onder zig mogte hebben versogt, zo spoedig doenelyk die te willen toezenden aan bovengenoemde M. A. MOSSEL.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having any claim on the estate of the late Lieutenant *John Macartney*, of the 4th Battalion Bengal Volunteers, or who may be indebted thereto, are requested to send in their claims or pay their debts to Lieutenant *Aspinwall* of the same Battalion, the sole Executor named in the last will of the deceased.

Sourabaya, 28th August, 1813.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having claims on, or being indebted to the Estate of the late Vice-President of the European Orphan Chamber of Batavia, THOMAS BINGLEY, Esq. are requested to send in their claims or pay their debts to the said Orphan Chamber or to their Register.

J. H. de HOOGH.

BATAVIA, Sept. 1, 1813.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene welke iets te Pretenderen hebben van, dan wel Verschuldigd zyn aan wylen den Heer Vice President van het Eerwaarde Collegie van Heeren Weesmeesteren alhier *Thomas Bingley*, worden versogt daar van ten spoedigsten opgaave te doen aan het Collegie voormeld, dan wel aan hun Eerwaardens Secretaris *J. H. de Hoogh.*

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen de Heer *J. Ryk*, gelieven daar van opgaave te doen van den 8ste deezer tot den 8ste October aanstaande, aan deszelfs Weduwe alhier.

Sourabaya den 1ste September 1813.
HA. PA. COS, Weduwe RYK.

Advertentie.

BY ARON LEEVIE, op de Voorrey, is te bekomen beste Conjac Brandewyn, Bier op Vaten en Bottels, Varsche Hammen, Kaas, Boter, Madera en Fransche-wyn, Muskadella-wyn, Genever, beste Thee, Amerikaans Meel in Vaten, fyne Lakens, en andere Goederen meer.

To the Editor of the
JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SIR,

"The SONG" has so depreciated in value; so grossly alloyed with base and foreign matter, that it can no longer (as such) either hope to please or endeavour to amuse the most *indulgent* reader. We turn disgusted from what is called sentiment—we are cloyed with ideal raptures—we are surfeited with the perpetual recital of amorous intrigues—In fact Sir, all this heap of fuel intended to feed and inflame desire, has just had the very contrary effect; i. e. it extinguishes it.

These Sir, are the extant traits, and the only characteristics, of the greater part of that species of Poetry denominated "SONGS." To arraign this gross and pernicious innovation, is the design of the following Essay; and to endeavour to direct it in its proper and original channel, its principal motives. Much, I am aware, will be said of my pride, presumption and vanity—these are ugly words; let me endeavour to shelter myself in the words of Ovid.

———"magnis tamen excedit ausis."
But in the glorious enterprise he died.

AN ESSAY ON THE SONG.

"*Tho' nothing seems more easy, yet no part*
Of poetry requires a nicer art."
vide Buckingham's "*Essay on Poetry.*"

SHOULD *passion* lead thee to attune the lyre,
That Ovid touch'd with gay, unchaste desire—
How win the woman by disguise and art,
To play the flatt'rer and betray the heart—
To sing as Moore or as Tibullus sad,
Catullus plaintive or Anacreon mad—
If *this* your pride, your study and your aim,
Go copy *these** and signalize your name!
But if thy *muse* would touch the tender strain,
And sing of Love, its pleasures and its pain,
As nature, *reason*, truth and life present,
These *rules* may aid thee up the steep ascent,
Nor smile to see that *reason* I prescribe—
"Will reason ere t'imperious love subscribe?"
No not in Novels, Poets and Romance,
In real-life methinks it *may*, by chance.
Look Sir around, does Love reflection heed,
When *years* are spent to weigh the title-deed?
Do Beaux and Misses then such ardor shew,
And die distracted when Papa says "*no!*"?—
Depend on't Sir we reason in the flame;
Women court *rank* and men the *wealthy* dame. †
By this digression I would simply prove,
That *reason*, interest, rules us *more* than Love.
But to the point. Now let me solve the art,
Of writing SONGS that best shall win the heart,
Such as shall please and with instruction blend,
And *scarce* perceptible a *moral* end. ‡
From *blunt* morality men turn awry,
Paul'd with a name that often meets the eye;
But let a beam of pleasure intercede,
Be Love or wit the theme—aye *then* we read.
LOVE is the burden of the song, as such
It needs the pencil of a Master's touch;
To throw the lights and shades of passion true,
With warmth of colour yet with chastness too.
Not overcharg'd nor yet too tame a touch—
And Oh of all things, do not paint *too* much.—
Some love to tinge a modest reader's cheek,
And *write* in such a style they'd blush to *speak*;
Print their low sentiments disguis'd in *verse*,
Which set in *Prose*—how few would then rehearse?!
Doff them of this tinsel—what then is left?
A heap of rubbish—here and there a theft—
Tears and oaths, bitter-wailings and complaints,
Entreaties,—"*O that eye: my soul!*" and faints;
Bombastic sentiments succeed, and *Death*,
With "*Oh's!*" and "*Ah's!*" they give you in a breath.
And *this*, they'll tell us is the *Song!*—O shame!
To sully Poesy by so gross a name! ‖
Indecent thoughts can never claim pretence,
To Love or wit, much less to common-sense.
Discard such *Ribaldry* my Muse—nor write
A line, that will not bear a moral light!—
The Song "hath charms to *sooth*" a Lover's breast,
O let it then be pure t'will then be blest;—
And MUSIC's soft assuasive voice shall aid,
The Poet's numbers and the love-sick Maid;
Then shall its language win—united; give
Charms to the Song, and bid the Poet live.
SIMILIES, like brilliants, give a witching grace,
When well disposed and in their proper place;
Not forc'd and foreign, but appropriate, clear,
Warm without frenzy, flatteringly sincere.
Avoid harmonious-nonsense; greatly shun,
The law-creeping-couplet sneaking to a *Pun*.
Touch all with care, endeavour next to write,
As if you lov'd in Truth what you recite.
Commend a Virtue and do not always place
The height of flatt'ry on a beaut'ous face.
Not but Beauty merits every care,
But let it not o'er-rule, but only share.
Ape not the whining-cant; nor faint and die,
At ev'ry stanza, when you know not why;—
Such dull conceits the Song but only stains,
Or proves your wit more vacant than your brains.
Simplicity of diction—any easy flow
Of varied verse, and rural-scenes, bestow
Far greater charms, than all that art can show.
BRIEF be your Song, sweet flowing numbers take,
Adjust with *Sense*, and not for *rhyming*-sake. §
Within the bounds of truth-apparent move,
And shew 'tis possible to sing and Love.
Last the *double-meaning*.—Sink not so low;
This poisons all, how'ere so well it flow,—
But be your Song such as will stand the test
Of *Truth* and *Taste*—let Critics do the rest. ¶
These are my *Rules*—and such I feign would bring,
To those who love to write and love to sing:
Nor turn indignant from my lay and roar,
"O damn such stuff, give me that fellow *Moore*!
"Reason ye Gods!—Well curse me that is pure—
"To Love with Reason, is novel to be sure.—
"And this not enough, but we must *too*,
"Write dainty Songs, and *reason* in them!—[pough!
Believe *me* now, your Rules will never do!!

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* The author has omitted several of the *Moderns*, on account of the difficulty of making them *rhyme* together, such as, Rochester, Congreve, Sedley, and their like.

† Point d'argent, point the suisse." No money, no husband.

‡ The curious reader is requested to peruse the *last* song that ornamented the Gazette, written by Mr. *Parry* and *not* the lines by "J. D. P." prefixed to the "*Fable*" as the "*Moral.*" By the way, it is interesting to remark, that we have a strange conjunction here, that is, a *French*-Bull and an *English*-Frog—"sure such crAtturs ne'er were *sane!*"

‖ It is desireable that some of this nauceous stuff, so conspicuous in *late* Songs, gave their assistance to the flame they thought to excite. They might light a decayed faggot or a piece of touch-wood, *nem: con.*

§ The beautiful Ballad (a humble species of the Song) by Mr. Parry, the author here has kept in view, as he has also done in other places. "The voice of her I love" is an admirable foil to some preceeding Songs. The attentive reader is requested to refer to *this* Ballad, should any difficulty arise to comprehend the Rules here laid down.

¶ Some praise is due to "Lines addressed to a Young Lady, with a Sensitive Plant," possessing some Truth and Taste—But a *Critical* reader will remember a Simile exactly like it, in "Harvey's Meditations in a Flower Garden." It therefore loses much of its interest and merit, from its want of Originality.—"Pereant, qui anti nos nostra dixerunt!" Perish those who have said our good things before us!" says Donatus apud Jerom.

For the Java Government Gazette.

Lines composed on the death of Lieutenant CHARLES ROWNING, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, who departed this life at Allahabad, on the 6th of April, 1813, cut off in the flower of his age, and lamented and regretted by all who knew his worth.

No more the genial current warms that heart,
To friendship ever true, devoid of art;
Clos'd are those eyes, that wept at pity's call,
Two Mirrors of a soul so kind to all!
That life is ended, which in practice taught
To prize the noble act, and virtuous thought;
Those hours are fled, when wit and eloquence,
Added their charms to learning, reason, sense,
Thrice happy hours! when friendship lent an ear
To ROWNING's converse and advice sincere.
Farwell, pure spirit! since to me 'tis given
To mourn my friend so soon remov'd to Heaven!—
C.

COMMUNICATION.

Man springeth up like a Flower, and is cut down like a Weed.

Thus the late Lieutenant HENRY SHADWELL, of the Java Light Infantry Volunteer Details, was cut off in the bloom of life, on the 24th of July 1813, at Malacca, although, a short time previous to this event, he enjoyed the most perfect health and spirits. As a man he was universally esteemed and regretted by his brother Officers. His public character will ever be upheld by the recollection of his noble and manly principles. In private life his amiable and unassuming manners endeared him to every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Gifted by nature with a superior understanding, improved by a cultivated mind, blended with an infinite fund of pleasantry. He possessed a diffidence which evidently concealed his splendid abilities from the world in general. As it was only in the private circle of his friends he displayed those elegant sallies of wit without satire, and those engaging qualities that tend so eminently to adorn and cheer social life. While true dignity of character, unbounded information, abilities of the first magnitude, and an integrity which no person hath ever attempted to fix a stain, shall continue to be respected or shall ever become an object of the love, the remembrance, and the admiration of a virtuous Society; then undoubtedly, the premature loss of the eminent SHADWELL must ever be deplored, and his memory cherished with every sentiment of sincere affection by all those who knew his estimable worth.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1813.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Meylan, to be Register of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Mr. Jessen, to be Secretary to the Bench of Magistrates, vice Meylan.

On Tuesday arrived the brig Gesina, Schedius, with a detachment of the Bengal Artillery from Palembang.

We learn with much pleasure of the reinstatement of Sultan *Najim-ood-Diem* on the throne of Palembang, without much disturbance or difficulty.

We have been obligingly favored with London papers to the 19th March, from which extracts will be found in our subsequent columns.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Sept. 3.—Ship John and Margaret, W. Snoball, from Bengal 5th May, and Malacca 7th Aug. —H. C. Troops.

Sept. 4.—Ship Futtal Elmonier, G. Gopffert, from Calcutta 17th May, and Malacca 7th August.—H. C. Troops

Sept. 6.—Ship Troubridge, R. Humphreys, from Samarang 2d Sept.—Cargo, Rice and Coffee.

Sept. 7.—Brig Gesina, Scheidius, from Palembang 27th Aug.—H. C. Troops.

DEPARTURES.] Sept. 4.—Brig Amazoon, J. C. Gebhardt, for Paccalongang.

Same day,—Brig Maria, H. Hermans, for Sourabaya.

Ditto.—Arab Brig Mahabar, Seg Oemar, for Samarang.

Sept. 5.—H. M. ship Leda, Capt. Sayer.

Sept. 7.—Schooner Maria, Hudson, for Samarang.

Same day.—Ditto Tyger, P. Meuse, for Samarang.

Ditto.—Ship Phœnix, J. Campbell, for Samarang.—Troops.

Sept. 8.—Ship John and Margaret, W. Snoball, for Samarang.—Troops.

Same day.—Ship Venus, A. Robertson, for Bengal.

Ditto.—Ship Hoogly, T. Mitchell, for Samarang.—Troops.

Ditto.—Ship United Kingdom, J. Laird, for Samarang.—Troops.

Sept. 10.—Brig Gesina, Scheidius, for Banca.

Same day.—Brig Eerstezoon, Pypers, for Samarang.

Ditto.—Ship Anna Margaret, Baller, for Samarang.

Ditto.—Brig Jane, Abbot, for Samarang.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. C. ship Lord Eldon—Do. do. William Pitt—Ship Argo—Do. Futtal Elmonier—Do. Governor Raffles—Do. Trowbridge—Brig Emilie—Do. Angelina—Do. Expedition—Do. Hop op Beter—Schooner Eendracht—Do. Flying Dragon—Cutter Arethusa—Malay Brig Lingin.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON, *January* 14.

There is strong reason to expect Lord Wellington in London. It is also stated, that the arrangements for replacing those officers who from sickness have returned to England, "are not to be carried into effect, till, according to his desire, Government hear from him again!"

State of the British Army under Lord Wellington.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by the Marquis Wellington to the Commanding Officers of battalions in the army under his Lordship's command, at the termination of the late retreat. We lament to find that the necessity for such a letter from his Lordship existed. But we trust that the remedy suggested by him will be carefully and constantly applied; and we have no doubt that, if it shall be, it will prove effectual:—

LETTER FROM MARQUIS WELLINGTON.

Sir—I have ordered the army into cantonments in which I hope that circumstances will enable me to keep them for some time, during which the troops will receive their clothing, necessaries, &c. which are already in progress by different lines of communication, to the several divisions and brigades.

But besides these objects, I must draw your attention in a very particular manner to the state of discipline of the troops. The discipline of every army after a long and active compaign becomes in some degree relaxed, and requires the attention on the part of the General and other Officers to bring it back to the state in which it ought to be for service; but I am concerned to have to observe that the army under my command has fallen off in this respect in the late compaign to a greater degree *than* any army with which I have ever served, or of which I have ever read. Yet this army has met with no disaster; it has suffered no privations, which but trifling attention on the part of the Officers could not have prevented, and for which there existed no reason whatever in the nature of the service; nor has it suffered any hardships excepting those resulting from the necessity of being exposed to the inclemencies of the weather at a moment when they were most severe.

It must be obvious, however, to every Officer, that from the moment the troops commenced their retreat from the neighbourhood of Burgos on the one hand, and from Madrid on the other, the Officers lost all command over their men. Irregularities and outrages of all descriptions were committed with impunity; and losses have been sustained which ought never to have occurred.

Yet the necessity for retreat existign, none was ever made in which the troops made such short marches; none on which they made such long and repeated halts; and none on which the retreating armies were so little pressed on their rear by the enemy. We must look, therefore, for the existing evils, and for the situation in which we now find the army, to some cause besides those resulting from the operations in which we have been engaged.

I have no hesitation in attributing these evils to the habitual inattention of the Officers of the regiments to their duty, as prescribed by the standing regulations of the service, and by the orders of this army.

I am far from questioning the zeal, still less the gallantry and spirit of the Officers of the army; and I am quite certain, that if their minds can be convinced of the necessity of minute and constant attention to understand, recollect, and carry into execution the orders which have been issued for the performance of this duty, and that the strict performance of this duty is necessary to enable the army to serve the country as it ought to be served, they will in future give their attention to these points.

Unfortunately the inexperience of Officers of the army has induced many to conceive that the period during which an army is on service is one of relaxation from all rule, instead of being, as it is, the period during which, of all others every rule for the regulation and controul of the conduct of the soldier, for the inspection and care of his arms, ammunition, accoutrements, necessaries, and field equipments, and his horse and horse appointments, for the receipt and issue and care of his provisions, and the regulation of all that belongs to his food, and the forage for his horse, must be most strictly attended to by the Officers of his company or troop, if it is intended that an army, a British army in particular, shall be brought into the field of battle, in a state of efficiency to meet the enemy on the day of trial.

These are the points, then, to which I most earnestly intreat you to turn your attention, and the attention of the officers of the regiments under your command, Portuguese as well as English, during the period in which it may be in my power to leave the troops in their cantonments. The Commanding Officers of regiments must enforce the orders of the army, regarding the constant inspection and superintendence of the Officers over the conduct of the men of their companies in their cantonments; and they must endeavour to inspire the Non-commissioned Officers with a sense of their situation and authority; and the Non-commissioned Officers must be forced to do their duty, by being constantly under the view and superintendence of the Officers. By these means the frequent and discreditable recourse to the authority of the Provost, and to punishments by the sentence of Court-Martials, will be prevented; and the soldiers will not dare to commit the offences and outrages of which there are too many complaints when they know that their Officers and their Non-commissioned Officers have their eyes and attention turned towards them.

The Commanding Officers of regiments must likewise enforce the orders of the army regarding the constant *real* inspection of the soldier's arms, ammunition accoutrements and necessaries; in order to prevent at all times the shameful waste of ammunition, and the sale of that article, and of the soldier's necessaries. With this view both should be inspected daily.

In regard to the food of the soldier, I have frequently observed and lamented in the late campaign, the facility and celerity with which the French soldiers cooked, in comparison with those of our army.

The cause of this disadvantage is the same with that of every other description, the want of attention of the Officers to the Orders of the Army, and to the conduct of their men; and their consequent want of authority over their conduct. Certain men of each company should be appointed to cut and bring in wood, others to fetch water, and others to get the meat, &c. to be cooked; and it would soon be found, if this practice were daily enforced, and a particular hour for seeing the dinners and for the men dining, named as it ought to be equally as for the parade, that cooking would no longer require the inconvenient length of time which it has lately been found to take, and that the soldiers would not be exposed to the privation of their food at the moment at which the army may engaged in operations with the enemy.

You will of course give your attention to the field exercise and discipline of the troops. It is very desirable that the soldiers should not lose the habits of marching; and the division should march ten or twelve miles twice in each week, if the weather should permit, and the roads in the neighbourhood of the cantonments of the divisions should be dry. But I repeat that the great object of the attention of the General and Field Officers must be to get the Captains and Subalterns of the regiments to understand and to perform the duties required from them, as the only mode by which the discipline and efficiency of the army can be restored and maintained during the next campaign. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Freynada, Nov. 28. WELLINGTON.

To, —— or the Officer Commanding the—

January 15.

Little intelligence of any importance has been received since our last publication. Some Paris Journals down to the 10th instant have arrived in town. They contain no Bulletin from the Grand Army, if that force had any longer an existence, but they present us with various articles, stating the arrival of French Officers at Konigsberg, Warsaw, &c. Murat and Berthier were at the former place on the 26th ult. with a great number of Officers, but no mention is made that they had brought any troops with them, and therefore the strong inference to be drawn is, that after Bonaparte abandoned his army, his principal Officers followed his example, and left the troops to shift for themselves. The private accounts from the French coast reach to the 12th, and these assure us that very few, if any of the soldiers of the Grand Army have reached a place of security. Hundreds of them, it is said, were found by the Russians sitting by the road side, almost frozen to death, and utterly incapable of making the smallest resistance. It is also asserted that most of the French Officers arrived at Konigsberg and other places, are in reality prisoners of war on their parole. What truth there may be in these statements we cannot pretend to determine till the Gottenburgh mails, five of which are now due shall arrive; it is, however, deserving of remark, that an article from Warsaw which speaks of the arrival of Prince Poniatowski in that capital, mentions his having brought with him some regiments of cavalry, which at first caused *some astonishment*, until it was explained on what account the Prince's corps had been more fortunate that the other corps of the army, that the Polish horses were inured to the climate, better able to resist the cold, and their conductors more accustomed to take precautions which tended to their preservation. We have in this article something like an admission of the fate of the other corps of the army, with the exception of the 5th and 10th, the remains of the former of which had reached Warsaw, while the latter were in the neighbourhood of Tilsit, not having passed the Niemen. The total dissolution, then, of the Grand Army seems to be almost conceded; but Bonaparte endeavours to alarm us with the idea of its speedy renovation. In a few months it is to arise like the phœnix, from its ashes,—but it will not arise in its former strength. The total strength of the French Army was about 600,000, of which 150,000 are in Spain, 250,000 *were* in Russia and Poland, and the remaining 200,000, of whom a large number are conscripts, are wanted to supply those numerous garrisons which are necessary to keep down insurrection in Germany, Italy, Switserland, Holland, and even in France itself. That an army, perhaps exceeding 100,000 men, may, by great exertions, be brought into the field, is very possible, and it may have the effect of keeping his discontented vassals in awe, but it will not enable him to re-assume the ascendancy Bonaparte before possessed. Mention is made from different parts of Germany, of the march of reinforcements to join the army, and no doubt the Duke of Bassano's instructions to exaggerate the number of troops said to be in motion are kept in view; but at the same time that these comfortable assurances of reinforcements are given, we are told, that all the Polish fortresses had been strengthened, as if it was expected the war would be transferred into that kingdom. A fresh Polish conscription is called for, and every artifice of inflaming language made use of to excite the Poles to new exertions in support of the ambition of France. But however disposed the Poles may be to second the designs of Bonaparte, we apprehend the exertions they have already made must have greatly crippled their future means of assisting him, and if a liberal policy be pursued towards them by the Emperor Alexander, we should not despair of seeing the Polish nation detached from its French alliance.

The French Legislative body has been summoned to meet on the 1st of February. As these *respectable* Legislators have no deliberative functions, the only point of curiosity that attends this meeting, is the exposition which Bonaparte may think proper to make of the state of his affairs. Certainly though his personal escape is an event most sincerely to be regretted, it may be asserted with confidence that he never met his Legislative puppets before under such circumstances of disgrace and discomfiture as at present.

Much interest is said to be attached to the arrival of the new Ambassador from Vienna, who was expected every day at Paris; and couriers were continually passing to and from Paris and Vienna. It was from this strongly inferred, that proposals for a general peace were in contemplation. The *Moniteur* of the 9th, in alluding to the speculations of the English newspapers on this subject, says, "if you wish to know the conditions of peace, read the Duke of Bassano's letter to Lord Castlereagh." The *modest* terms offered by M. Maret in the name of his master were, that we should acknowledge the dynasty of Joseph Bonaparte in Spain, and recognize Murat as King of Naples. France was to be confirmed in all her usurpations in Holland, Germany, Italy, the Dalmatian provinces, and the Adriatic islands. When we consider the present circumstances in which Bonaparte is placed, with subjects discontented at home, and allies who would gladly separate from him, peace would appear to be Bonaparte's true policy: but we are fully convinced that nothing but the strongest necessity will induce his proud and restless mind, and especially in the season of a reverse, to offer an accommodation on any thing like an admissible basis; and we confess we have our doubts of his being yet sufficiently reduced.

A Mail from Heligoland arrived yesterday. Letters from Hamburgh, received by this conveyance, state, in positive terms, that the wretched remnant force, abandoned by Bonaparte, had capitulated near Wilna, and that the principal Officers were allowed to return to their homes, upon condition that none of them should serve again during the war.

New York Papers to the 13th, and Halifax to the 23d ult. have arrived in town. All intention of invading Canada during the present year is said to be laid aside, and a part of General Dearborn's army had gone into winter quarters. An American Captain who had arrived at Plymouth states that Mr. Madison had been re-elected President; this event, however, has been fully expected for some time past, but it nevertheless diminishes the hope of an early peace with the United States. We trust the war, therefore, will at last be thought of with appropriate energy. The Macedonian frigate had arrived at Newport. No business of importance had been transacted by Congress.

January 16.

The Marquis of Wellington's Letter Circular, as might reasonably be supposed, has created a great sensation throughout the Allied Army in the Peninsula. Many Field Officers of distinction have in consequence tendered their resignation to their Chief Commander, which, however, his Lordship for the present has declined accepting.

Madame Lucien Bonaparte has given additional stock to the race of the Napoleons, by the recent birth of a son, at Thorngrove, in Worcestershire. Thus we have another Bonaparte born a British subject.

January 18.

Fresh advices from Cadiz thus explain the object of the Marquis of Wellington's journey to that port. His Lordship, it is said, went thither for the purpose of proposing to the Regency a plan, the object of which was to increase the efficiency of the Spanish forces, and give full scope to the operations of the allies at the opening of the campaign. To this end the Marquis recommended, that the nation should be divided into four departments; and that at the head of each should be placed a Captain and Intendant-General, of his Lordship's appointment. The latter would be required to receive all monies ordered to be raised by Government for the maintenance of the Spanish armies, the organization of which was to be completed under the direction of his Lordship, who agreed to pay over all balances there might be on hand, at the end of the year, to the Government.

The plan which was sent to the Regency in the shape of a memorial, was rejected without the substitution of any other in its stead; the Regency declaring that to accede

to the wishes of his Lordship, would be incompatible with the principles of the Spanish constitution.

It is said that Lord Wellington almost pledged himself for the complete liberation of the Peninsula during the next year, provided that the system which he recommended should be entertained and acted upon by the Spanish Government.

On the 20th ult. (Lord Wellington) the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, attended a Congress of the Cortes, accompanied by a Deputation of the Spanish General Staff. He was dressed in the full uniform of a Spanish Captain General, wearing the collar of the Military Order of San Fernando. Having taken his seat in the Congress between the Deputies, made a formal obeisance, and remained standing a few moments, he read the following Address:—

"Senor,—I should not have resolved to solicit permission to offer personally my respects to this august Congress, if I had not been encouraged by the honour you did me on the 27th inst. by sending a deputation to congratulate me on my arrival in this city; a distinction which I can only attribute to the favour, and, if I may so speak, to the partiality with which, on all occasions, you have received the services which fortune has enabled me to render to the Spanish nation. You will then, Senor, permit me to express my gratitude for this honour, and for the different marks of favour and confidence which I have received from the Cortes; and to assure you, that all my efforts shall be exerted in support of the just and important cause which Spain is now defending. I will not detain you with new protestations, nor take up the time of a Congress, on whose wise, prudent, and firm conduct, depends, with the assistance of Divine Providence, the happiest issue to all our endeavours. Not only, Senor, have all Spaniards their eyes fixed upon you, but the whole world must feel the importance of a successful termination to your vigorous struggle, to save Spain from ruin and general destruction, and to establish in that Monarchy a system founded on just principles, which may promote and secure the prosperity of all the citizens, and the grandeur of the Spanish nation."—(*Applause and acclamations*.)

The President answered by expressing the satisfaction of the Cortes, enumerating the great actions of his Lordship in the course of the present war, especially in having published at Madrid, in consequence of his triumphs, the sacred code of the constitution; and concluded with saying, that the Cortes trusted, that under so great a Personage, they should not only drive the legions of the tyrant to the other side of the Pyrenees, but that the allied arms would, should it be necessary, carry the war to the banks of the Seine, where, in other times, the Spanish Lion had before humbled the Lilies of France. (*Applause*.)—The Duke retired, accompanied by the deputation; and, at his leaving the hall, the acclamations were repeated.

Jerome Bonaparte has ordered the property and estates of General Benningsen, in Westphalia, to be confiscated.

Clozel, a performer, at the Odeon, in Paris, has been imprisoned in the Abbaye two months for surreptitiously introducing into one of his characters, some reflections on M. Andre Murville.

The American officers are forbidden to use the cat-o'-nine-tales; but in a late instance of desertion, they ordered the ears of the offender to be cut off. Neither discipline nor humanity gained much by this exchange.

January 20.

The celebrated Twenty-ninth Bulletin conveyed to the public the enemy's representation of the passage of the Berezyna: the following narrative of the same event has been received from Gottenburgh, and was, we understand, written by Sir Robert Wilson himself:

"Admiral Tschichagoff had on the morning of the 28th of November, commenced his attack on the corps of troops that covered the filing of the enemy's army across the bridge: this corps was commanded by Oudinot, and strongly posted in a wood. The Russians, from the nature of the ground, could only use their tirailleurs, and lost 4,000 men in the action,—the enemy not so many; but Gen. Le Grand was killed,—Marshal Oudinot, Gen. Merle, and another General, wounded.—

"Towards dusk, Wittgenstein's advanced guard reached the heights that commanded the original bridge, and a new foot-bridge on the Berezyna, over which the enemy was passing. Three batteries were immediately established; but as soon as Bonaparte heard the guns firing on his rear, he instantly ordered the bridge to be burnt, when the most appalling scene of horror and confusion ensued,—carriages, guns, infantry, cavalry, men, women, and children, all hurried or rushed towards the flaming piles. The rear was composed of persons whom Bonaparte would not save to the hazard of his best troops. Many were drowned, many burned, many rushed by the fall of the flaming timbers many killed or mangled by the shot from the Russian batteries, which were now directed by fatal aim to this ensanguined spot.

"All the remaining equipages of the French army, including those conveying the plunder of the churches of Moscow, and immense treasures, much of which was in French gold coin, fell into the hands of Count Wittgenstein's army. The main prize, however, escaped."

Other accounts described the apprehensions and anxieties of Bonaparte's mind, when left with his few remaining troops on the march towards Wilna, as most acute. On hearing that Ney had escaped, he is said to have exclaimed, "I would give the two hundred millions I am worth in the Thuilleries, if that report could be confirmed." When he saw Ney actually entering his camp, with a handful of men, he could scarcely speak to welcome him. The Marshal is said to have loudly reproached Davoust, and indirectly Bonaparte himself.

A private letter from St. Petersburgh mentions a curious anecdote, in relation to to the altered feelings of the soldiers towards Bonaparte, during his retreat.—For a long time Bonaparte rode in a close carriage, surrounded by his half-famished and dispirited troops. At length the men, indignant at seeing him sitting at ease, and feeling no part of the calamities he had so wantonly brought on them, cried aloud—"*a bas la voiture.*" This call was not to be slighted: Bonaparte instantly quitted the vehicle, and mounted his horse, covered with his cloak, and muffled with fur. This condescension did not, however, appease his followers, half-naked and famishing with cold; they again cried out, "*a bas le manteau.*" The great Napoleon, in compliance with the mandate of his soldiery, immediately threw off his cloak and fur, and in common with his men, exposed his person to all the inclemencies of the season. However, profiting by experience, the sacred squadron was immediately formed to protect the great Emperor from the rising indignation of his own army, till an opportunity should be afforded him of making his final escape.

Letters from Rio Janeiro of the 23d of October, state, that the Buenos Ayres army had attacked the Portuguese army of observation on the frontiers. After an obstinate conflict, the Spaniards are said to have been defeated. The particulars had not transpired when the last accounts left the Brazils.

January 21.

The Queen has for some time past seen the King twice a day, but his Majesty has not often been aware of the presence of his Consort.

The Earl of Moira, his Countess, and suite, will leave town for Deal on the 20th of February; thence to embark for India.

Tuesday Mr. Monroe, the King's Messenger, arrived at the Foreign Office, with dispatches from Lord W. Bentinck, and others, from Sicily, &c.

The Earl of Liverpool is indisposed with a violent cold and ague. The Noble Earl has been confined to his room for above a week, and has only seen Lord Castlereagh, and a few of the Ministers, on business.

Gen. Benningsen is said to have quitted the Russian army, in consequence of the long prevailing difference of opinion between himself and the Commander in Chief respecting the operations of the campaign; Gen. Benningsen being of opinion that a general battle would have destroyed the French army immediately after their evacuation of Moscow, and subsequently at Viasma. We sincerely regret both the discussion stated, and the unfortunate result of it.

The Swedish expedition is said to be again preparing. Magazines are collecting, and large ships are detained for the transport of the troops.

The French government is said to have called upon the King of Denmark to send the whole of his force to join the French in active service. It is also said to be in order to prevent their doing so, that the Swedes are renewing the appearance of their expedition.

Private accounts from the Coast inform us that a plan had been adopted by the French government, to obtain a return of all the horses kept in the kingdom, previous to a call upon the people to give up a portion of them for the benefit of the State.

We understand that our Government has requested of Russia to send General Lefebvre to England, having broken his parole of honour here.

Prince Stahrembergh is shortly expected in this country; a house is said to have been already taken for his reception.

January 22.

We stop the press to state the arrival of another Gottenburgh Mail, by which we have received the following:

Gottenburgh, Jan. 16.—We have just received the intelligence that Macdonald has followed the example of his Master, and taken himself off from his army; he travelled as a Jew merchant, or rather a pedlar. It is positively said that Konigsbergh is in possession of the Russians.

Report says, that the mob have been fighting in the streets with the French soldiers and a number have been killed in the city, as well as in the country by the peasantry.

Letters of the 4th from Konigsberg, by way of Rugenwald state, that the Russians were expected there on the 7th at latest, and were looked for with great impatience. The King of Naples, with the wreck of the army, is at Wilna, on the Pugel, to which place he has drawn the whole of the garrison of Dantzic except 3000 men, and it is thought he intends giving battle to the Russians, without cavalry or artillery.

It is said the Emperor Alexander has issued a Proclamation, in which he calls himself King of Poland, and Protector of the States of Prussia.

Since our last we have received a variety of most important and gratifying intelligence from the theatre of war in the North, brought by the Gottenburgh Mails so long and so anxiously expected. The dispatches received by Government from Lord Cathcart, at St. Petersburgh, come down to the 1st inst. and have been published in two Extraordinary Gazettes. The triumphal career of the Russians has not met with the slightest check, but on the contrary, they have gone on from victory to victory, capturing, destroying, or dispersing their enemies wherever they have been able to come up with them. The Gazettes bring the Official accounts from the Head-quarters of the Russian Army, down to the 25th ult. when Wittgenstein and Platoff commanding the advanced guards of the Russians, continued in close pursuit of the enemy. Some stand was attempted to be made by the enemy at Kowno, but a Cossack regiment having crossed the Niemen, and threatened their retreat, the enemy abandoned the town in two columns, which were vigorously pursued for three days and more than 5000 of them made prisoners. If credit may be given to accounts received in Sweden from Konigsberg, it was reported by fugitive Officers who had reached that capital, that the remains of the French army were entirely dispersed in the affair at Kowno. We know, however, that Macdonald's corps remained in *some* force afterwards, perhaps 10,000, notwithstanding the defection of the Prussians, and Murat was stated to be at Elbing, with about 13,000 men. The Emperor Alexander reached Wilna on the 22d ult. and considering all the circumstances under which little more than four months before he had quitted that capital, and the signal change which in that short space of time had been wrought in the fortunes of his army, it must have been an interesting spectacle to see the Monarch return in triumph to the head of his troops. As a counter-balance to the new French conscription, Alexander has ordered a levy of 300,000 men to take place in a month, one half of them to be at the disposal of a *foreign* power. We know not whether the Emperor Francis is meant by this Power, as letters from the Continent throw no light on the intentions of Austria, but we find from the accounts, that the Austrians continued retreating, watched by the Cossacks. From the hopes which we entertain of the course likely to be pursued by the Emperor Francis, we are not sorry that his troops should be suffered to escape with little comparitive loss. This may ultimately be found to have proceeded from secret understanding. One rumour is, that 150,000 Russians are to be placed at the disposal of England, to serve in the Peninsula. But this we think deserving of little credit, to say nothing of the utter impracticability of such a scheme.

Private letters from Gottenburgh inform us, that the Russians entered Memel on the 27th ult. where they were received with the utmost joy as deliverers. They expected to reach Konigsberg by the 3d inst. and some accounts go so far as to state that both that capital and Dantzic were in their possession, but we believe there are no advices to that effect which can be perfectly relied on. We have no doubt however, that the next arrivals from the north will bring us accounts of the further victorious progress of the Russians, both on the coast of the Baltic, and on the routes to Warsaw and Berlin. All the Communications received in Sweden from the Continent, speak in terms of the highest congratulation at the successes of the Russians; and the people suffering under the insolence and oppression of the French are represented as being every where ready to rise against them. This spirit has more particularly manifested itself at Berlin and in Silesia, where we are told there are 50,000 men ready to take up arms as soon as they can be assured of the co-operation of the Russians. In the beginning of last month more than 500 Prussian officers resigned their commissions, rather than continue to serve under the French.

In continuation of the favourable advices brought by the Gottenburgh Mails, we have received Paris Papers to the 16th inst. announcing one of the most memorable and important facts that we have had to record since the commencement of the present war, being nothing less than the utter defection of the Prussian army from the service of France.—This defection of the Prussian army from the cause of the tyrant is of far more importance than the mere loss of its numerical force, which perhaps in its present state did not exceed 20,000 effective men, for we consider it as highly probable that it will draw in its consequences the whole remaining power of Prussia into the Russian scale. It is so manifestly the interest, the vital interest of Prussia, that France should fail in her present undertaking to subjugate the North of Europe, that however the fears of the Prussian king, surrounded at Berlin as he is by French military, may as yet make him sincere in arraigning the conduct of his General and in giving orders for his punishment, yet if the army, as we doubt not will prove the case, shall support the General's measures, the effect must be at least to palsy the exertions of Prussia for the present, and in all probability finally to array her against France in a glorious and animated struggle for the recovery of her dominions.

In order to turn the defection of the Prussian troops to the greatest advantage to the common cause, Ministers have dispatched Gen. A. Hope to Eastern Prussia. The object of his mission is thus stated in the Government circles:—

"The States of Eastern Prussia are to be convoked for the purpose of appointing a provisional Government to act under the name of the King of Prussia, but *not to receive orders from him in his present situation.* Having no longer any free will—being a prisoner in his capital, Bonaparte even appointing the Governor of it, he is to be declared in a state of duress, in the same manner as Ferdinand the Seventh is at Marseilles.

"A Proclamation to the inhabitants of Prussia, and generally to all other parts of Germany, to Hanover, the different States and Powers of Westphalia, is, it is reported, to be published, inviting them to co-operate with his Imperial Russian Majesty and Great Britain, in rescuing themselves from the tyranny of Bonaparte, and guaranteeing, should they effect this object, their ancient Laws and Governments. It is for this purpose that the Emperor Alexander has repaired to Wilna. What may be necessary to be done with respect to Poland, will perhaps depend a great deal upon the policy which the Emperor of Austria may determine to adopt *under the present circumstances.*"

It is said however that Alexander has offered a complete amnesty to the Poles, and that a new organization will be given to their country during his residence at Wilna.

One Cadiz and one Lisbon Mail has arrived since our last, but neither bring any military news of importance. We are not without hopes that the Spanish Regency and Cortes will show their due sense of the great and disinterested services of Lord Wellington by adopting a plan for the expulsion of the French, as nearly approaching to that of his Lordship, as the formalities of the Spanish Constitution will permit. The whole population of Spain, eleven millions, has been now nearly five years held in almost absolute subjection, by an army seldom more than half so great as that which Russia has annihilated in the course of the last two months. They must feel that this has arisen from a want of the most ardent patriotism in the Spanish people. What, then, has occasioned a result so contrary to all rational expectation? The answer is plain, and is calculated to point out a remedy for all these evils. Spain has wanted a *plan of military organization and operations.*

Unacquainted with the details of the plan which Lord Wellington has submitted to the Regency, it is impossible for us to state how far it may or may not be reconcileable with any of the laws lately passed by the Cortes. But it will become a serious question with the Legislators of Spain, whether the modification of the laws, or the absolute loss of the benefits secured by the plan in question, be the greater evil; or whether, by some partial changes, the advantages on both sides may not be consolidated?

A Mail from Malta and Gibraltar has arrived, by which we have advices from the former to the 13th ult. and from the latter to the 5th inst. The plague continued to rage with great violence at Constantinople. The commerce of the Black Sea had been thrown open, and a considerable trade was carried on in corn.

THE TIMES,—March 17, 1813.

We learn, that all the troops which can be spared in the West Indies, are now assembling at Barbadoes, where a large expedition is fitting out against America. About 4000 tons of shipping have sailed within these few days from the Downs, to make part of the expedition in question.

Near two months have elapsed since Lord A. BEAUCLERK, in the *Royal Oak*, with the *Bellona*, *Egmont*, and *Theseus*, of 74 guns each, and the *Revolutionnaire*, *Niemen*, and *Desirée* frigates, and *Mutine* sloop of war, sailed from Portsmouth under secret orders. As yet, no tidings have been received of this squadron. Its destination was conjectured to be the American coast.

We are happy to be able to contradict the late report of Sir ROBERT WILSON's having left the Russian army, which we should have seen confirmed with great regret under any circumstances. By the last accounts, dated the beginning of February, he was in perfect health near Warsaw.

March 19.

Paris papers to the 16th instant have just come to hand. The only thing de-

(*Continued after the Poetry*)

PROPHECY
ON REFORM.

When Placemen shall sinecures resign they grow fat in;
When Physicians shall substitute English for Latin;
When a Lawyer sheds tears, while he's striking a docket;
When Assessors heave sighs, while they empty your pocket;
When Reviewers feel pangs, like the Authors they cut up;
When Conscience for sale shall no longer be put up;
When the credulous blind shall renounce Mr. Moore;
When any Quack Medicine performs any cure;
When women of eighty confess they're in years;
When they make such confession without shedding tears;
When poor Curates thrive while fat Bishops get skinny;
When a note with a shilling is preferred to a guinea;
When there's peace, because Tyrants are weary of killing;
When a good thumping loaf's to be had for a shilling;
When, like cattle in market, base voters ar'nt sold;
When tea-scandal ceases, and fish-fags don't scold;
When a junta of tailors shall cabbage abolish;
When Jack Ketch in a rage shall the gallows demolish;
When Germans and Portuguese no longer defend us;
When subsidies cease; and state morals shall mend us;
When brutes with two legs leave off cock-fights and races;
When Crib, Gully, and Gregson, are not the three Graces;
When true taste shall suffer no more like a martyr;
When Shakespear's preferred to Timour the Tartar,
When ale's made again from good malt and good hops;
When Corn-Jews are found to rejoice at good corps;
When Butchers, dear souls! lower the price of their chops;
When Truth shall no longer be deem'd a foul Libel;
When men follow precepts they preach from the Bible;
When symptoms like these shall be seen through the land,
They seem to portend—"*A Reform is at hand!*"

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serving notice in them is a Berlin article, dated the 1st instant, from which, we presume, it is meant to be intimated, that the French forces were then in possession of the Prussian capital. Even this is not distinctly asserted; and the rest of these papers is made up of vague paragraphs about Couriers and Envoys, Contingents and Corps d'Armee, without any precise or specific information whatever. Nothing at all of Dantzic! Not a word of Hamburgh!

"BERLIN, March 1.

"His Majesty has just been pleased, of his own accord, to name Chevaliers of the order of St. John, the Saxon Lieutenant-General de Zeschau, and Count Schulenbourg, Chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Saxony."

"PARIS, March 15.

"Count de Narbonne passed through Strasburg on the 10th inst. on his way to Vienna."

"STUTGARDT, March 6.

"For some days the passage of couriers through our city has been very frequent. They are French, Austrian, Bavarian couriers, &c. proceeding to or returning from Paris."

"A great part of the French troops which pass the Rhine, and defile by Frankfort, proceed to Erfurt, where considerable forces are collecting. We are assured, that the contingents of several Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine are also to march thither. The contingent of the Grand Duchy of Hesse has already set out for that destination."

Feb. 28.

"They write from Inspruck, under date of the 27th, that a new corps d'armée, composed of French and Italian troops, was proceeding from the kingdom of Italy to the North. It will traverse the Tyrol."

Yesterday arrived a King's cutter from *Heligoland*, purposely dispatched by the Governor of that place to convey important information to Government. The substance of it soon transpired. The principal, and what may perhaps be considered as the most authentic fact, was the abandonment of Hamburgh by the French forces. This circumstance was placed beyond any reasonable doubt by the arrival at Heligoland of no less than 12 boats at once from the coast, with merchandize, letters, and papers. The intercourse even by single boats having been of late so much restricted, the approach of so numerous a convoy was in itself a sufficient indication that the French authority no longer commanded any respect at the mouth of the Elbe. The reason of evacuating so important a post, (a city, be it remembered, of the pretended French empire) is obviously that the French are under the necessity of concentrating all their forces at Magdeburg to resist the triumphant advance of the Russians, and the growing strength of the German patriots. If we could give full credence to all the cheering reports brought over by this conveyance, we should be forced to confess, that there was abundant reason for these cautionary measures of the French. They state, that the Russians are in possession not only of Warsaw and Berlin, but even of Dresden; that the Emperor Alexander is gone to meet the King of Prussia at Breslau; and that the Austrians have intimated to Bonaparte, that he must withdraw his armies within the Rhine, as a preliminary step to a negociation for a general peace. There is probably some exaggeration in this. However, the reasons must have been very powerful, which could have induced the French to withdraw their garrisons, at a moment of such ferment, from Hamburgh and the neighbouring towns. Magdeburgh is placed in a commanding situation on the Elbe, nearly mid-way between Hamburgh and Dresden, about 180 miles South East of the former, and 160 North West of the latter. It is also about 100 miles West of Berlin; so that if the enemy were in a state to assume the offensive, they would of course march on either of those points that might be menaced; but as we have received no hint, even from France of any such forward movement, we think it much more probable, that St. Cyr and Augereau have fallen back from Berlin on Lauriston's army at Magdeburgh. It is confidently stated, that General D'Yorck as Commander in Chief of the Prussian armies, occupied Berlin on the 5th instant. A body of Cossacks had been pushed as far as Wittenberg on the Elbe, about half-way between Magdeburgh and Dresden, as early as the 25th ult.; in consequence of which, the King of Saxony took the alarm, and fled to Plauen, about 120 miles from his capital, having dispatched his family about 70 miles further, to Bayreuth. Since the battle of Kalisch, near Posen, the remains of the Saxon army appear to have been almost entirely dispersed; so that there was nothing to oppose a serious resistance against the advance of the Russians to Dresden; and we only hesitate to believe this fact from our doubts of the prudence of so very forward a movement, considering the fatigues which the Russian armies have undergone, and the great distance they have already advanced from their frontiers.

We are particularly pleased with one feature in the present intelligence, which marks a wise and liberal policy in the Russian Government: it is, that they do not hesitate to place their conquests in the hands of the nations whom they come to deliver from the yoke of Buonaparte. At Warsaw, although General Miloradovitch, on the 9th ult. rode with a great retinue through the town, yet he left the barriers still in the possession of the Polish National Guards. In like manner, Pillau was put into the possession of a Prussian garrison; and now we learn that General D'Yorck commands at Berlin. This is the way to find friends and allies, wherever they go, and even to create anticipative insurrections in their favour, long before their approach. It is said, that all the peasants in the neighbourhood of the Hanse Towns and Hanover, are arming; and that the French soldiers on the coast are so fearful of venturing into the interior, that they have procured flat-bottomed boats at Cuxhaven, with a view of stealing along the shallows which border those shores, until they can reach a place of safety.

[FROM THE BRESLAW GAZETTE.]

"WARSAW, Feb. 19.

"The Imperial Russian Army has occupied the whole country about Warsaw, but the barriers are still in the possession of the National Guards. The Magistrates remain, as usual, in their places.

"His Excellency General Miloradovitch, on the 9th instant, rode with a great retinue through the town."

[FROM THE ALTONA MERCURY, MARCH 5.]

"DRESDEN, Feb. 25.

"The Russians are advancing in force from the frontiers of Lusatia towards Wittenberg. In consequence of this intelligence, the Prince and Princesses are gone to Bayreuth. Only Princess Elizabeth remains here. *His Majesty the King has for a time repaired to Plauen, in the Voigtland. The Government is carried on by a Commission, consisting of four Ministers of State.*"

Since General Hope's return, the greater part of the transports that were at Portsmouth have been ordered to proceed to Yarmouth, from whence they will sail for the Baltic, to convey, it is said, the Swedish force to Pomerania. The *Meteor* bomb was yesterday ordered to sail from Spithead to Yarmouth, without delay.

GERMAN PAPERS.

HAMBURGH, Feb. 27.

Yesterday morning the Police apprehended a Russian spy, whom they had caused to be watched since the 23d inst.

The mission of this man having been proved, he was instantly handed over to a military commission, and was shot the same day, at half past four o'clock. The sentence was immediately afterwards placarded. This man has made important confessions.

The Diligence, which arrived this morning from Berlin, met with no Cossacks in the environs of that city. The passengers were informed, that, fatigued with their fruitless demonstrations, and finding how little the people were inclined to support them, they fell back towards the Oder, in the direction of the Schwedt.

MARCH 1.

Baron De St. Cyr, Commandant of the 23d Military Division, has received from his Excellency the General in Chief the following letter:

"Monsieur Le General,—I have just learned, that seditious movements have taken place at Hamburgh. You will instantly appoint a Military Commission, to try, without adjournment, those who may be arrested. Let the guilty be tried, and punished within 24 hours. I entertain no doubt of the good disposition of the inhabitants of Hamburgh, and am persuaded, that the agitators are strangers to that city. I can only regret, that upon this occasion, the National Guard was not formed. It would doubtless, have repressed the rioters, and maintained tranquility.

"Tell them, that I have confidence in them, and that I have every reason to believe they will merit it. I send you some troops: others have been sent to you from Wesel. Woe be to that Town or Commune that should attempt to swerve from its obedience, and to oppose the laws. A terrible chastisement would be inflicted upon it, and it would be made an example of to all the others.

Count DE LAURISTON,

"General in Chief of the Corps of Observation of the Elbe."

"*Magdeburgh, Feb.* 26, 1813.

An order of the Police has just been issued, directing, that every stranger who has arrived here since the 1st of February shall, within 24 hours, present his passports at the Police-office of the precinct where he resides, on pain of being regarded as a spy, and sent for trial before a Court-martial. House-holders, letting lodgings to such persons without ascertaining that the police regulations have been complied with, will be considered as accomplices.

BUDA, Feb. 22.

It is believed at Bucharest, that the considerable force which the Porte is assembling, by the ensuing spring, on the banks of the Danube, has attracted the attention of the Russians. We are assured that the head-quarters of the Grand Vizier are about to be moved back to Schumla.

FRONTIERS OF FRANCONIA, Feb. 28.

So great was the mortality at Koningsberg, and in the environs, that towards the latter end of January, 150 persons were frequently buried in the space of two days. Every one that was able has quitted Eastern Prussia. The University of Koningsberg has been dissolved. Some of the foreign Professors, invited thither, have fallen victims to the contagion. We have in particular to lament the death of the learned Greek scholar Erfurdt, the editor of Sophocles. Professor Loder died, previously, of a nervous fever.

RASTADT, March 3.

We learn, that the contingents of several Princes of the League of the Rhine, in the South of Germany, are equipped and assembled, and that they will march on an early day.

FRANKFORT, March 4.

The General of Division Rochambeau arrived here yesterday.

HAMBURGH, March 1.

The police being informed, that the delay of the post from Berlin has served as a pretext to some evil-designing persons to report the march of the Russian troops on Hamburgh, with various other absurdities, have thought proper to contradict the above report.

The Emperor Alexander, and the principal army, are in the Duchy of Warsaw. The other detached corps are observing the strong places on the Vistula, in which there are good French garrisons.

The only Russian corps which have advanced are in presence of the Prince Vice-Roy, against whom they are not in a state to act. From 800 to 1,000 Cossacks, driven from the villages by part of the garrison of Stettin, passed the Oder at Schwedt, and advanced on the side of Berlin; these Cossacks visited the Diligence, which arrived yesterday at Hamburgh; but having learnt from the travellers, that Berlin was occupied by 8,000 troops under the Duke of Castiglione, and that a good garrison was at Spandau, they thought proper to retreat.

By advices arrived this evening, we are assured, that the same detachment have taken the route of Schwedt, from fear of being cut off.

We have accounts from Mayence, which positively state, that the Duke of Ragusa is arrived there, who is to command a camp of 120,000 men, who are on their road from the interior of France. Mayence and its neighbourhood are crowded with troops.

The first column of the corps d'armee which will unite at Magdeburg, will be under the orders of General Souham. General Bertrand is uniting a very considerable force, which came from Naples and Italy.

Our letters from Berlin of the 26th of February, state as follows:—

"Since forty-eight hours the Cossacks who advanced on the 20th of February to our environs, have retired, only leaving behind them some small detachments to observe the movements of the French army."

Prince Schwartzenberg, who left the Austrian Auxiliary corps on the 9th February, and arrived at Vienna, brings the following account:—that his corps forms the right wing of the Grand Army, followed by the 5th corps under the orders of Prince Poniatowski, also the 7th corps commanded by General Regnier, these corps establish a communication with the principal armies under the orders of his Excellency the Prince Viceroy of Italy.

RUSSIAN DOCUMENT.

Order of the Day, of the 12*th* (24*th*) *Oct.* 1812.

It is hereby commanded, to all the Generals of Corps, all the Chiefs of Cossack Regiments, and also, all the partizans who act round the remains of the French Grand Army, under the orders of the Emperor Napoleon in person, to redouble their activity and attention in the execution of their duty, that nothing may escape of the ruins of that Army. After the immense losses which it has sustained for more than six weeks, during which our light troops have taken from one to six thousand men a day; after having seen a great part of their cavalry destroyed; and above all, after the glorious day of the 6th (18th) of this month, when Gen. Benningsen completely defeated the King of Naples, with the loss of part of his artillery, and such ruin to his cavalry, that it has since never dared to shew itself before us; it would be a shame to our army and our light troops, if a single man of the enemy was ever to return to France; and not pay with his life, or his captivity, the guilty insolence of having dared to follow, into the heart of the Russian provinces, that Black Aggressor who makes a sport of the blood of his people. The reinforcements of cavalry, that have lately come up, amount to 20,000 men, among whom are 26 regiments of Cossacks of the Don, who every day take a number of pieces of cannon from the rear of the enemy, which, weakened, harassed, and worn down, is now reduced to the most deplorable situation, and employs all its efforts to evade our vigilance, and escape our attacks. With these decided advantages, we repeat that no Frenchman should ever see his country again; but we lay it more than all upon the responsibility of the Commandants and Chiefs of the Cossack regiments, and on all our detached parties, so to watch round the French army, that the Emperor Napoleon may not personally escape. For this purpose, we add his description to this Order of the Day. This description is equally to be acted upon by all the Chiefs of districts, all Authorities, civil or military, all Postmasters, &c. If this order is strictly executed, artillery, ammunition, equipage, every thing, must fall into our hands. We shall also recover, as we have already done in part, the consecrated spoils, which this sacrilegious Profaner, renewing the vandalism of the Revolution, has plundered from our temples.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The figure short and compact,—the hair black, flat, and short,—the beard black and strong, shaved up towards the ear,—the eyebrows strongly arched, but contracted towards the nose,—the nose aquiline, with perpetual marks of snuff,—the countenance gloomy and violent,—the chin extremely projecting,—always in a little uniform without ornament,—generally wrapped in a little grey surtout, to avoid being remarked,—and continually attended by a Mameluke.

A Conscientious Robber.—Mr. Hudson Scott, of Caldbeck, Cumberland, was lately robbed on his return home, in the evening, of several Bank-notes, &c. Mr. Scott, last week, received most of his papers, with a promissory note, to a considerable amount, enclosed in a letter, with the following laconic address:—"When you receive this, you must give information where the rest may be left."—[Meaning some account books and other articles too bulky to be conveyed through the post.]

BATAVIA:
PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,
AT THE
Honorable Company's Printing Office,
MOLENVLIET.

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1813.

FURTHER PAPERS,

specting the Negociation for a Renewal of the East-India Company's Exclusive Privileges.

No. LXXXIV.

Letter from the CHAIRMAN *and* DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *to the Right Honorable the Earl of* BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, *also noticed in the preceding Minute.*

East-India House, 10th February, 1813.

MY LORD,

By the desire of the Court of Directors the East-India Company, we have the nour to submit to your Lordship a Re-rt of the Committee of Correspondence, d respectfully to entreat your serious ention to it.

It contains an answer to the matter of e petitions which were last session pre-nted to the House of Commons against e renewal of the Company's Charter, d particularly to those arguments to hich your Lordship was pleased to refer , in support of the claims of the Outports be opened to the import trade from dia and China:—it also enters into a view of all the principal questions of a mmercial nature, which have been itated by those persons who demand e abolition of the Company's exclusive ivileges; and in this minute, my Lord, e Court hope you will find the following sitions, among many other, well esta-lished.

First. That the Petitioners have not rrectly described the present state and ects of the Company's exclusive privi-ges and trade, nor at all appreciated the ils, political and commercial, which ould result from withdrawing those rivileges; but have arraigned the mono-ly, as if it retained all the strictness ven to it a century ago, as if no con-derable relaxations had been made in it ithin the last twenty years, and as if still rger relaxations were not now acquiesced by the Company.

Secondly. That the clamours which ave been raised against the Company, n account of the trade of neutrals, par-cularly the Americans, with India, are holly unjust; that no such trade, unless ith the Portuguese, now exists; and that e prevention of injury from it is easy.

Thirdly. That the Petitioners have, y no means, obviated the objections ad-anced by the Court against the opening f the Outports, nor, in the least, proved e expediency or safety of that measure; nd that the adoption of it would be ttended with those dangers, which the ourt have, in their former letters, escribed.

And, *Fourthly.* That all the former easonings of the Court against the prac-icability of enlarging the consumption of British manufactures in India or China, r of extending profitably the imports of hose countries into Britain, are confirmed y the result of the large experiment which has actually been made by private mer-chants and traders, in the course of near wenty years past; from which experiment, ccurately recorded, it appears that *not one new article for the consumption of the natives of the East* has, in all the time, been sent from Great-Britain.

And, *from this very important fact,* new perhaps to your Lordship and the public, though long existing in the records of the Company, the Court of Directors join with their Committee of Correspon-dence in hoping, that as the views of the Petitioners are unlimited, going, in the first place, to the subversion of all the existing establishments in the India and China trade; as this ruin would be im-mense, and the compensation which would be due for it would be immense also; as the political evils which would thence follow, as detailed in the former letters of the Court (evils still to be pre-eminently regarded) would fatally affect the interests of the whole empire; and as the means are now offered of making the fullest and fairest further experiment of the prac-ticability of enlarging the trade to and from India, upon so great scale as shall admit the whole nation to participate in it; as this is an experiment, which may be made without breaking down the pre-sent system and all its establishments; as it affords a method of ascertaining all the good that is attainable, without hazarding the dreadful evils that are otherwise to be apprehended; we say, my Lord, the Court of Directors do, under these mo-mentous circumstances, earnestly hope, that His Majesty's Ministers will still see it to stop at a safe point, which will give the utmost reasonable concessions to one set of men, whilst it will preserve the in-terests of British India, of all parties now connected with it, and of the empire at large, from the disastrous consequences of unbounded innovation.

We have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,
(*Signed*) HUGH INGLIS,
ROBERT THORNTON.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Buckinghamshire, &c. &c. &c.

No. LXXXV.

At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies,

Held on Wednesday, the 17th February, 1813.

Minutes of last Court of the 26th ultimo were read.

The Chairman acquainted the Court that it is assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the Draft of a Petition to the Honourable House of Commons, respecting the Renewal of the Company's exclusive Privileges.

The said Petition was then read.

The Chairman also acquainted the Court, that the Court of Directors had prepared the Draft of another Petition to the Honourable House of Commons, for payment of a Debt due by the Pubic, and for relief by way of Loan.

The same was also read.

And the Court proceeding to take the above-mentioned petitions into considera-tion,

It was moved, and on the Question,

Resolved, That the further considera-tion of the said Petitions be adjourned till Thursday next.

The Chairman then acquainted the Court that the Petitions will lie at this House for the perusal of the Proprietors.

The Chairman further acquainted the Court, that the Committee of Correspon-dence had prepared a Report on the sub-ject of the Petitions presented to Parlia-ment during the last Session against the renewal of the Company's Charter, which Report was laid before the Court of Direc-tors and unanimously approved by them on the 10th instant; and that the said Re-port is now printing for the information of the Proprietors.

The title of the Report was then read, as was also

Draft of a Letter to Lord Buckingham-shire, transmitting copy of the above-men-tioned Report, and

Letter from Lord Buckinghamshire in reply.

The Court then on the question ad-journed.

No. LXXXVI.

Letter from the Right Honorable the EARL *of* BUCKINGHAMSHIRE *to the* CHAIRMAN *and* DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, *noticed in the preceding Minutes.*

India Board, 15th Feb. 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a Report of the Committee of Correspondence to which you desire my serious attention, and you may be assured, that the Report will re-ceive that serious and deliberate attention which has been given to every part of the important subject to which it relates.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful humble
Servant,
(Signed) BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

No. LXXXVII.

At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies,

Held on Tuesday, the 23d February 1813.

Minutes of last Court of the 17th in-stant were read.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is met by adjournment, for the pur-pose of taking into further consideration the drafts of the petitions to the Honora-ble House of Commons, which were laid by the Court of Directors before the Gene-ral Court on the 17th instant.

The draft of the petition, praying a renewal of the Company's exclusive privi-leges, in which some amendments have been inserted, as proposed by the Court of Directors, since the last General Court, and now submitted to this Court, was read.

It was then moved to amend the said petition, by leaving out the following words, *viz.* "Your Petitioners submit, "that they would not be justified in be-"coming parties to any system, which, on "consideration, should appear to them "likely to prove an illusion."

And the question being put, that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the petition, the same was carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved, and on the question, *Resolved,* That this Court approve the above petition.

The draft of the petition to the Honora-ble House of Commons, for payment of the debt due from the Public to the Com-pany, and for other pecuniary relief, in which petition sundry amendments, as also proposed by the Court of Directors since the last General Court, and now submitted to the General Court, was read.

It was then moved, and on the question, *Resolved,* That this Court approve the above petition.

Drafts of petitions to the Honorable House of Commons, for leave to present the above petitions, were also read and approved.

And it was, on a motion,

Resolved, That the Company's seal be affixed to fair transcripts of all the said petitions, and that they be presented to the Honorable House of Commons ac-cordingly.

The Court then on the question adjourn-ed.

No. LXXXVIII.

Copy of a Petition from the EAST-INDIA COMPANY *to the Honorable* HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *noticed in the preceding Minutes.*

To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled,

The humble Petition of the United Com-pany of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies,

SHEWETH:

That your Petitioners, in approaching this Honorable House with an application for a continuance of the system by which the relation between Great Britain and the East-Indies is now regulated, hope they may be permitted to state the outlines of the history of the establishment of your Pe-titioners, as well as their present situation, as to their property and rights, their func-tions and obligations.

That the first adventurers in a trade from England to the East-Indies, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, were incorporat-ed by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, by her royal letters patent, bearing date the 31st day of December 1601* by the stile of "The Governor and Company of Mer-"chants of London trading into the East-"Indies," to whom, by the same instru-ment, the exclusive right of trading to that country was granted by Her said Ma-jesty for a term of fifteen years from Christmas then last past.

That the corporate capacity of the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East-Indies, with the privilege of the exclusive trade, was renewed, revived, and confirmed to them, in perpetuity, by several charters, or letters patent, granted respectively by their Majesties, King James the First, King Charles the Second, King James the Se-cond, and King William and Queen Mary†: subject, nevertheless, to a pro-vision, that if the continuance of any of their charters, in the whole or in part, should not be profitable to the realm, that, upon three years warning to be given to the said Company, all the said charters should cease, determine, and be void‖.

That the said Governor and Company were empowered by their Charters to establish factories and settlements in the East-Indies‡; to have the government of such factories and settlements, and to ap-point governors; with a judicial power to equip and maintain military forces, by sea and land, for the defence of their settle-ments; with the power of making peace and war with any princes or people who were not christians, within any places of their trade; to make reprisals from those persons, in those parts, from whom they should sustain any loss or injury; to erect castles, fortifications, forts, and garrisons; and also to coin Indian money.*

That, by virtue of these powers, the said Governor and Company made settle-ments, and built forts and factories at dif-ferent places in the East-Indies, at a very great expence; which settlements, forts, and factories, with some territory annexed to them, were purchased from the native princes of the countries within their limits. The sovereignty remained with their res-pective chiefs, but the immediate govern-ment of those acquisitions was exercised by the Company, under the powers which are before mentioned to have been granted to them by charter; and the said Compa-ny also made a settlement in the Island of St. Helena, on its being abandoned by the Dutch, about the year 1651.

That the property and sovereignty in and over the port and Island of Bombay having been ceded by the King of Por-tugal to His said Majesty, King Charles the Second, as part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal on her marriage with King Charles, His said Majesty, by his royal letters patent, bearing date the 27th day of March 1669†, granted and convey-ed unto the said Governor and Company, their successors and assigns, the property thereof, with all the rights, profits, territo-ries, and appurtenances, and constituted them the true and absolute lords and pro-prietors of the port and island, in the most unlimited manner; saving to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, his royal sovereignty of and over the inhabitants there: but His Majesty granted the au-thority of immediate civil and military government of the place to the Company. And St. Helena having been taken from the said Company by the Dutch, in the war of 1674, was retaken by a force be-longing to King Charles the Second, who, by his royal letters patent, bearing date the 16th day of December 1674‡, regrant-ed that island, with all the rights, profits, territories, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto the said Governor and Company, their successors and assigns; and His Majesty constituted them the true and ab-solute lords and proprietors thereof, saving the allegiance due to His Majesty, his heirs and successors: and the said charter contained powers and authorities for the government and defence of the said island.

That, by an act of Parliament, passed in the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty, King William the Third§, for raising a sum of two millions, by loan, for the public service, it was enacted, that all the subscribers to the said loan should be entitled to traffic, and use the trade of merchandize, in such places, and by such ways and passages, as were then already frequented, found out, or discovered, or which thereafter should be found out or discovered, and as they severally should esteem to be fittest or best for them, into and from the East-Indies, in the countries and parts of Asia and Africa, and into and from the islands, ports, havens, cities, creeks, towns, and places of Asia, Africa, and America, or any of them, beyond the Cape of Bona Esperanza to the Streights of Magellan, where any trade or traffic of merchandize was, or might be, used or had, and to and from every of them. And, by the said act‖, His Majesty was empow-ered to incorporate any of the subscribers, who should desire it, to trade with a joint stock: and it was enacted**, that at any time, upon three years' notice, after the 29th day of September 1711, upon repay-ment by Parliament of the said sum of two millions, or such part thereof as should be advanced, all the corporations to be creat-ed in pursuance of that act, and the bene-fit of trade thereby given, should abso-lutely cease and determine: and it was enacted††, that all such persons as should have a right of trading by virtue of that act, should have the sole and exclusive trade within the limits before mentioned.

That the said sum of two millions was subscribed within the time limited by the said act; and thereupon, by a charter, bearing date the 5th day of September 1698 ‡‡, His said Majesty was pleased to

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* Printed Charters, 4to edition, page 3.

† Ibid. 31st May 1609, page 27; 3d April 1661, page 54; 5th October 1677, page 108; 9th August 1683, page 116; 12th April 1686, page 125; 7th October 1693, page 151; 11th November 1693, page 152.

‖ Ibid. 28th September 1695, page 181.

‡ Ibid. 3d April, 13th Charles II., 1661, page 54.

* Ibid. 5th October, 28th Charles II. 1677, page 111.

† Printed Charters, page 80.

‡ Ibid. page 96.

§ 9 and 10 William III. cap. 44. sect. 61.

‖ Sect. 62.

** Sect. 79.

†† Sect. 81.

‡‡ Printed Charters, page 188.

incorporate the larger part of the subscribers to the said loan, by the stile of "the English Company trading to the East-Indies;" and, by the said charter, powers of making settlements, and governing them, and maintaining military forces for their defence, were granted to the English Company, similar to those which are before stated to have been granted to the Old Company, since distinguished by the appellation of the London Company, the sovereign right, power, and dominion over all the settlements to be made, being reserved to His said Majesty.

That the above act of parliament and charter would have operated to have extinguished and determined the corporate capacity and privileges of the London Company, but the act contained a provision, that they should have liberty to trade till the 29th of September 1701: and the London Company having subscribed the sum of £315,000 towards the sum of £2,000,000 to be raised, became intitled to trade in respect of it; and therefore, by an act of parliament passed in the twelfth year of the reign of His said Majesty, King William the Third*, their corporate capacity was continued to them, subject nevertheless to be determined upon the redemption of the fund established by the said Act of the ninth of His said Majesty's reign.

That the said English Company acquired and settled several factories in the East-Indies at a very large expence†.

That previous to the erection of the English Company, the London Company had carried on their trade with the East-Indies in competition with the Portuguese and Dutch and French Companies, and also in competition with unlicenced adventurers from Great Britain, who traded there, notwithstanding the exclusive grants which the London Company was in possession of, and which unlicenced adventurers, at times, acquired considerable ascendancy amongst the native powers‡; and after the incorporation of the English Company, they became also competitors in the said trade:—And no European nation having then acquired any considerable territorial dominion, the whole of the trade by Europeans was carried on entirely at the despotic will and sufferance of the native princes of the Mogul empire, the government and officers of which almost constantly shewed their favour and protection to such of the competitors from whom they could obtain the largest presents; and, in proportion as they protected one of them, they oppressed the others: as an instance of which your Petitioners shew, that the servants of the English Company in India, by means of corrupt influence with the ministers and servants of the Mogul, procured all the principal officers and members of the presidency of the London Company at Surat, then the chief seat of their trade in India, to be imprisoned for several seasons, and wholly to interrupt their commercial transactions§.

That the London Company and the English Company finding that, if their competition had continued, ruin must have ensued to both, agreed, about the year 1702, to unite together. The union was effected by force of two several indentures, dated respectively the 22d day of July 1702; one being an indenture tripartite made between Her late Majesty, Queen Anne, of the first part, and the said London Company of the second part, and the said English Company of the third part‖; and the other being an indenture quinquepartite made between the said London Company of the first part, the said English Company of the second part, and certain persons, trustees of property belonging to the London Company, of the third, fourth, and fifth parts**; and by force of an act of parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Anne††, and of an award of the Earl of Godolphin, the Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, dated the 29th day of September, 1708.

By the terms of the Union, all the property and rights belonging to both Companies, at home and abroad, including the settlements, forts, factories, and territories which they had acquired, as is above stated, were valued, and in consideration of the value of the property of the London Company being paid or allowed in account to them, they, by proper legal instruments, transferred and made over all their property to the English Company: and the English Company were allowed in account the value of their property, and the property and rights of both Companies were thenceforth vested in them, for the benefit of the united concern. And the London Company having completed the transfer of its property, surrendered its corporate capacity; and from thenceforth, the English Company took the stile of "the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies," which is now the stile of your Petitioners.

Your Petitioners crave leave to draw the attention of the House to some part of the subjects, of which the property of your Petitioners consisted at the time of the union of the two Companies in 1702, and which they derived by transfer from them, with the cognizance and sanction of Her Majesty, Queen Anne, and of the Parliament. Amongst other things, your Petitioners were then entitled to, and possessed of, the Islands of Bombay and St. Helena, the sovereignty of which was vested in the Crown of Great Britain: they were entitled to, and possessed of, the factories of Surat, Swally, Broach, Amadavad, Agra and Lucknow: on the coast of Malabar they were entitled to, and possessed of, the forts of Carwar, Tellicherry, and Angengo, and the factory of Calicut: on the coast of Coromandel they were entitled to, and possessed of, the fort St. George, with the castle, fortifications, and territory thereto belonging, on which a large city, called Madras, was built, the houses of which belonged to, and paid rent to, your Petitioners; Fort St. David, being a strong fort and factory, and about three miles compass of the circumjacent country, on which several small towns and villages were erected; the factories of Codolore, Porto Novo, Pettipolee, Madapollam, and the fort and factory of Vizagapatam. In Bengal, your Petitioners were entitled to, and possessed of, Fort William, and the town of Calcutta, with a large territory thereto belonging; the factories of Ballasore, Cossimbazar, Dacca, Hughly, Maulda, Rajamaul, and Patna. All these possessions were subject to the sovereignty of the Great Mogul. On the Island of Sumatra your Petitioners were entitled to, and possessed of, York Fort at Bencoolen, and a factory, with a territory of about five miles thereto belonging, and a factory at Indrapore.

That after the union of the two Companies, your Petitioners conducted themselves so as to conciliate and acquire the confidence of the natives of India, and for a considerable period of time they had no occasion to use the right which they enjoyed, of maintaining a military force, except for purposes little beyond those of police, and as guards of their fortifications against surprise; but, near the middle of the last century, it became necessary for your Petitioners to enlarge their military force, and to exercise the power of war, and of making political engagements with some of the native powers, to support the British interests in India, and in order to counteract the intrigues of the French, who had become auxiliaries to other native powers, with the design of driving your Petitioners out of the East Indies, and of excluding the British nation wholly from Asiatic commerce; but, by means of the forces raised and maintained by your Petitioners, and at their sole expence, your Petitioners completely defeated those objects, so that, at the conclusion of the war, which ended in the year 1763, the French were left without one single settlement, and almost without influence in any part of Asia.

In the year 1757, the Nabob of Bengal permitted your Petitioners to establish a mint at Calcutta*; and, in the same year, the said Nabob made over to your Petitioners the property in certain lands in Bengal, generally called the twenty-four Purgunhas†, and the saltpetre lands of the whole province of Bahar‡; and, in the year 1758, your Petitioners obtained a grant from the said Nabob for the free tenure of the town of Calcutta, discharged from the rent, to which, to that time, it had been subject.§ In the year 1759, the Soubah of the Decan made over to your Petitioners the whole of the circar of Masulipatam, with eight districts, as well as the circar of Nizampatam, and the districts of Condavir and Wacalmanner‖. In the year 1763, the Nabob of Arcot made over to your Petitioners several districts of land surrounding Madras,** which lands have since been called the jaghire of your Petitioners; and such transfer was confirmed, in the year 1765, by the said Nabob, and also by the Great Mogul.†† In the year 1764, the Mogul made over to your Petitioners the country of Gauzepoor and the rest of the Zemindary of Rajah Bulwant Sing‡‡. In the year 1765, the Great Mogul granted to your Petitioners the country called the Northern Circars,* and in the following year, such grant was acceded to by the Soubah†: and, in the year 1765, the Great Mogul appointed your Petitioners, in perpetuity, to the office of Dewan of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, such appointment being made as a free gift‡; and, by virtue of such grant, your Petitioners, in the execution of the office, acquired the right of collection of all the revenues of the said provinces, for their own use, free from any account thereof to be rendered.

Your Petitioners crave leave to remark, that no part of the property in any of the forts, factories, or territories, which became vested in your Petitioners at the time of the union of the two Companies, nor any of the territories nor rights, lastly hereinbefore mentioned to have been granted to your Petitioners, were acquired by conquest, but by purchase, by means of pecuniary payments, or by services rendered to, or other good considerations moving the grantors.

That, about the year 1767, a claim was made, on the part of the Public, to the beneficial interest in the territorial acquisitions and revenues then lately obtained there; and thereupon agreements have been made, from time to time, that the possession of such acquisitions and revenues should remain with your Petitioners, upon a participation of the profit of the revenue between the Public and your Petitioners, as mentioned in several Acts of Parliament made and passed at different times since 1767,§ without prejudice to the claims of the Public or of your Petitioners.

That previous to the year 1773, the government of the settlements and acquisitions in India was conducted under the uncontrouled direction of your Petitioners, by virtue of the powers of government which they derived from their charters; but ever since the year 1773, the mode of the immediate government of India has been regulated by Parliament‖: and from that time to the year 1784, in pursuance of directions of acts of parliament, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in their several departments, were made acquainted with the correspondence and orders sent to and received from India by your Petitioners, in any way relating to the management of the revenue, or civil or military affairs and government of your Petitioners in that country: and from the year 1784 to the present time, all acts, operations, and concerns, which in any ways have related to, or concerned the civil or military government or revenues of the territories and acquisitions in the East Indies, have been placed under the superintendance and controul of certain Commissioners appointed by His Majesty, in pursuance of acts of parliament passed for that purpose**; and your Petitioners have been restrained from giving any orders or directions relative thereto, without the concurrence of the said Commissioners: and in cases in which the said Commissioners have been of opinion, that the subject matter of any of their deliberations, concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negociating with any of the native princes or states in India, communicated in orders to any of the governments in India, have been of a nature to require secrecy, such orders have been sent through the medium of a Secret Committee of three of the Court of Directors of your Petitioners, according to the provisions in that case made by Parliament, without any privity of your Petitioners or of their Court of Directors, and without any discretionary authority on the part of the Members of such Secret Committee.

That between the period when such claim, as hereinbefore mentioned, was first made, on the part of the Public, to the territorial acquisitions in the East Indies, and the year 1793, a further acquisition of territory was made in India.

That the term, heretofore granted to your Petitioners in the exclusive trade to the East-Indies, being about to be redeemed in the year 1794, an act of Parliament was made and passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of His present Majesty††, whereby it was enacted, amongst many other things, that‡‡ the territorial acquisitions in certain former acts mentioned, together with the territorial acquisitions then lately obtained in the East-Indies, with the revenues thereof respectively, should continue in the possession of you[r Pe]titioners, during the further term b[y the] act granted in the said exclusive t[rade;] and that* your Petitioners should [have] the exclusive trade within the limit[s men]tioned in the said act of Parliament [made] in the ninth year of the reign of [King] William the Third, subject never[theless] to such right of trading as is thereby [allowed] to individuals, to be carried on in the [man]ner therein mentioned, and subject [to a] proviso to determine such right a[t any] time, upon three years notice to be [given] by Parliament, after the 1st day of M[arch] 1811, upon the expiration of the [said] three years, and upon payment ma[de to] your Petitioners of any sum or [sums] which, under the provisions of any a[ct of] that session of Parliament, shoul[d or] might, upon the expiration of the [said] three years, become payable to you[r Pe]titioners by the Public, according t[o the] true intent and meaning of such act[; and] it was enacted,† that nothing in that [pro]viso, or in any proviso in the said a[ct of] the ninth year of the reign of King [Wil]liam the Third, in the said char[ter of] the 5th of September in the tenth ye[ar of] his reign, or in any other act or cl[ause,] should extend to determine the cor[pora]tion of your Petitioners; and by the [said] act‡ certain appropriations were ma[de of] all the profits arising from the terri[torial] acquisitions and revenues in India, [and] also from the sale of goods, and all [the] profits of your Petitioners in Great Br[itain,] during the time of the exclusive [trade] thereby granted to your Petitioners.

That the notice required by the [last-]mentioned act of Parliament hath [been] given by the Speaker of your Hon[ourable] House, for determining the exclusive [trade] of your Petitioners, on the 10th d[ay of] April, 1814.

That since the passing the said [last-]mentioned Act, a further acquisiti[on of] territory and revenue in India has [been] made, and is now in the possession o[f your] Petitioners. And your Petitioners [further] shew, that they have taken all the for[ts and] factories which belong to the Fr[ench,] Dutch, and Danes in Hindoostan; [that] your Petitioners are now in possessio[n as] well of the territories mentioned i[n the] said last-mentioned act of Parliamen[t, as] of those which have been since acqu[ired;] and the British dominions in India, [with]out a rival or any enemy, now consi[st of] a very large proportion of the Penin[sula,] besides very extensive provinces in [the] north of Hindostan, and contain, as [is] supposed, above fifty millions of [inha]bitants, and have been acquired who[lly at] the expence and risk of your Petitio[ners,] without any charge whatever t[o the] British exchequer; for though land f[orces] belonging to His Majesty have been [em]ployed in conjunction with the f[orces] raised by your Petitioners, yet the w[hole] of the expence of such forces of [His] Majesty, whilst they have been empl[oyed] in such services, as well as for their pa[ssage] out and home, and in recruiting, has [been] defrayed by your Petitioners: be[sides] which, for a considerable length of t[ime,] your Petitioners furnished or paid [for] victualling and stores for the use of [His] Majesty's ships of war in the East-I[ndies.]

Your Petitioners beg leave humb[ly to] represent, that the welfare and hap[piness] of the inhabitants of the countries w[hich] have come under the care of you[r Pe]titioners, have been their chief object; [and] they have reason to hope and believe, [that] the amelioration of the condition o[f the] people is most eminently conspic[uous.] When Hindostan was first visite[d by] British traders, and long after the un[ion of] the two Companies before-menti[oned,] when the opposition, not only of B[ritish] subject against British subject, b[ut of] European against European, and [the] corrupt and impolitic attempts w[hich] were constantly made by one part[y to] raise the despotic powers of the N[ative] States against other parties, had in [a great] measure ceased, the character of th[e na]tive governments, as well as of the n[ative] individuals, remained unchanged; t[he] usage which they had received fro[m in]dividual and associated Europeans, r[ang]ing about without responsibility or [con]troul, raised a jealousy and ani[mosity] against every stranger without distin[ction;] and the internal state of the co[untry,] where justice and injustice were e[qually] articles of traffic to be bought and [sold,] left the rights of persons and pr[operty] entirely at hazard.

(*To be continued.*)

* Private Acts, 12 Wm. III. cap. 28.
† Indenture quinquepartite, page 346, they were made over to the United Company for £70,000.
‡ See Annals of the East-India Company.
§ Annals, vol. III. pages 519, 543, 563.
‖ Printed Charters, page 243.
** Printed Charters, page 316.
†† 6th Anne, cap. 17.

* Printed Treaties, page 9.
† Ibid, page 10.
‡ Ibid, page 12.
§ Printed Treaties, page 23.
‖ Ibid, page 347.
** Ibid, page 348.
†† Ibid, page 362.
‡‡ Ibid, page 37.

* Ibid, page 361.
† Ibid, page 367.
‡ Ibid, page 43.
§ 8 Geo. III. cap 57; 9 Geo. III. cap. 24; 13 Geo. III. cap. 64; 19 Geo. III. cap. 61; 20 Geo. III. cap. 56; 21 Geo. III. cap. 65; 33 Geo. III. cap. 52.
‖ 13 Geo. III, cap. 63.
** 24 Geo. III. cap. 25; 28 Geo. III. cap 8; 31 Geo. III. cap. 10; 33 Geo. III. cap. 52.
†† 33 Geo. III. cap. 52.
‡‡ Sec. 1.

* Sec. 71.
† Sec. 74.
‡ Sec. 107 to 112.

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